

GERMAN VIOLENCE NOT WANTON, SAYS AMERICAN IN DIARY

Bicyclist, Following Armies' Trail, Minimizes Reports of Atrocities—Captured by Both Sides.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Light upon the question of the treatment by the German troops of prisoners and inhabitants of conquered territory in the European war was presented in the diary of Arthur M. Sweetser, of Boston, a young American newspaperman who has been investigating conditions in the field of war on his own initiative and from a standpoint apparently free from prejudice.

His diary, which has been forwarded to friends in New York, gives a vivid impression of the difficulties and dangers which a foreigner faces in following the armies, with more than a passing knowledge of affairs in the camps of the opposed forces.

Mr. Sweetser succeeded in getting from Paris to Lille, and, later, in pushing by bicycle, followed the route of the German army. He was captured by the Germans, and later by the French, who held him for a time as a spy. He lived several days with only crusts of bread to eat, and was at one time for more than 24 hours without water.

His conclusion regarding the conduct of the invading Germans is that, although some barbarities doubtless were committed, they were no more than were to be expected in the trail of a war-mad host, and no more than those of which combatants on either side have been guilty. What wrong has been done, he says, was strictly against orders and under penalty of being shot. His diary also tells of actual mutilations alleged to have been inflicted upon German soldiers by Belgians, of which he learned from a surgeon who had seen the injured men themselves.

WAR'S GORY MEANING. In the diary a sense of the meaning of war is given, in a picture of a battlefield after the fight: "Suddenly I topped the crest of a particularly steep hill. There before me lay all the awful relics of a struggle between the Germans and a Yorkshire regiment. It was the battlefield of Cateau, where of 150,000 Englishmen 50,000 were left dead, wounded or prisoners only two days before. Beyond the slope a single machine gun, German artillery wrought its carnage. Near me stood two angry field pieces, sullen and still defiantly facing the German position, which the British had left behind in their retreat.

"Zig-zagging here and there through the fields were the ugly scars of British trenches. Some of them were almost as deep as a man's chest, while others were hastily scarp-ed up mounds of earth. All sorts of refuse cluttered them, and brought to mind the men who had manned them.

"What a carnage it must have been! For only eight hours it lasted, but it was nearly the final battle for that regiment, for the few who survived were rushed to Paris to recuperate in the hospitals of the capital. Fresh-made graves scarred the fields on all sides."

At St. Quentin Mr. Sweetser fell in with German forces and had an opportunity of talking with English prisoners. He told him how their conquerors had placed them in the front line of battle.

"In a small back yard I found about 250 English and 200 French who had been captured nearby. The sergeant told me tales of utmost horror, swearing on his honor that the Germans had marched them as prisoners at the head of the column right to the front line of the German guns. For three days, he said, the Germans had not given them food, and only a few of the men had been able to get anything from the French outside.

GERMAN VIOLENCE NOT WANTON. Continuing the discussion of the stories of barbarity, Mr. Sweetser says: "The French call the Germans 'les barbares,' savages, in their eyes, children and violators of women. In France, however, I must say I have seen little of this. The Germans have brought misery, suffering and starvation; but as for wanton damage and brutality, they do not seem to be more than must be expected from a hostile army of nondescript men drunk with the lust of battle. Undoubtedly cases of brutality have occurred, but wholly, I believe, at least in France, against orders and under threat of being shot."

A few days later Mr. Sweetser was arrested and was allowed to go about only under the guard of two German children and scouts. They were stopped on the road by a woman hunting for her children, who had been visiting with a relative at a nearby village. They found a bicycle for her and took her under their protection.

KING GEORGE BIDS TROOPS FROM INDIA GODSPEED IN BATTLE

Ruler Confident British and Hindu Soldiers Will Win Glory in Strife Against "Relentless Enemy."

PARIS, Oct. 2.—King George of Great Britain has sent two messages to the reinforcements that have just arrived on the firing line. One is addressed to the British troops recalled from India; the other is to the Indian troops. The message to the English soldiers follows:

You have been recalled from service in India, together with your comrades from that country, to fight for the safety and honor of the empire. Belgium, which country we were pledged to protect, has been devastated, and France invaded by the savage foe. I have implicit confidence in you. Duty is your watchword. I know your duty will be done nobly and I pray God to be with you and guard you and bring you back victorious.

The second message, addressed to the Hindus, follows:

I look to all my Indian soldiers to uphold the flag of the British Raj against an aggressive and relentless enemy. I know with what readiness the brave and gallant Indian troops prepared to fulfill this sacred trust on the field of battle, shoulder to shoulder with your comrades from all parts of the empire. You always will be in my thoughts and prayers. I bid you go forward and add fresh lustre to the glorious achievements and to the notable traditions of your army, whose honor and fame is in your hands.

COUNTRY NEEDS THE HORSE

Banished From the City, He is Useful on Farm.

There were nearly 2,000,000 horses in the United States on January 1 last, according to the count of the United States Department of Agriculture. At the same date there were, approximately, 4,500,000 mules, says the Louisville Courier-Journal.

So far as the country at large is concerned the horse is not disappearing rapidly. There are fewer horses in the cities. Horse-drawn vehicles of all kinds are disappearing from city streets, but nothing in particular seems to be happening to the horse except that he is being banished to the country—and probably he feels more at home there than he does amid the rush and roar of metropolitan traffic.

The horse by no means has outlived his usefulness. The people in the rural districts know very well what to do with him to make him earn his board and lodging. It is not easy to foresee a time when he will not be useful on the farms for a variety of purposes. It is true that plows are being driven by steam and electricity in some portions of the country. Perhaps the day may come when the horse will be eliminated from plowing—at least, in regions where the land is level and there are no rocks and stumps to be dodged. But there are millions of little hill farms in this country and some of them are almost perpendicular. There are many of that kind here in Kentucky—some of them, in fact, that are too steep for the horse and must needs be cultivated with the sure-footed mule or the plowing steer.

Steam engines, gasoline tractors, electric motors and the like cannot supplant the horse in the hill country. Invention may do the trick in the next century or so, but the horse seems reasonably certain to have a long period of usefulness ahead of him. When there are good roads everywhere, when the motors have penetrated to all the remote regions, when farming can be done by pressing a button or pulling a string, and when the horse has come to be economically unavailable for the varied services he is giving at present—that will be the time for disappearing. All of which means that no tears need be shed at present by lovers of the faithful animals in anticipation of his extinction.



REPORTED AS A FRENCH PRISONER. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, who, according to late reports, has been taken by the enemy 14 miles north of Nancy.

PSYCHOLOGY OF COLD STEEL

Bayonets as Visible Sign of Death More Terrifying Than Bullets. Anybody can prove that in hand-to-hand fighting an automatic gun is worth ten bayonets. Which would you rather face a burglar with, for example? After a charge across a field, with which could you do the most damage? There is no doubt for the answer. Yet every military power retains the bayonet and uses it in close fighting. Why?

The answer goes back of fighting theory to the country and to the human equation. It is a question of psychology rather than of killing power. The automatic may be the more deadly weapon, but it is not the wicked, visible glitter of a row of fixed bayonets charging up a defensive line. The bullet is an invisible enemy. You cannot see it sweeping toward you; you do not imagine it cutting into you. The gun coughs and it is all over. The row of bayonets starts, waters, comes on, faster and faster, nearer and nearer. Some of them go down. Others keep on. Cold, visible death is sweeping up to you, and small wonder that you break and run.

It is the constant assertion of the Allies that the German soldiers have no taste for steel and have constantly given away before the bayonet charge. The point is one of the most psychological questions which impartial reports may or may not settle. The fact is unquestionable, anyway, that cold steel has retained its value in warfare, despite all the marvelous weapons that gunpowder has placed in the hand of man.

GIRL FOOLS HORSE TRADER

"I saw a mighty smart young girl riding a horse trader and throw his doctored horse back on him before every one," says Farm and Fireside. "She examined the horse closely about the ears for shot and smell of the hoofs for turpentine. If a horse is lame through sore feet, things can be temporarily fixed by heating turpentine to the boiling point and pouring it over the hoofs. For that matter she went after that horse for

all the tricks known. You see, her dad was a horseman. She took the eyes for blindness, carted the horse in the sun to see him blink and examined his eyeballs to see if they were triangular or wrinkled.

"Evidently she knew the trick of clearing a blind eye by belladonna or bloodroot. Then she came to the nose and laughed out when she noticed the nostrils had been slit a little in the thin part. Turning to the boy, she said: 'Give him a drink and run him around and then we can see what this horse has got.' When he came back I noticed signs of heaves and, sure enough, that was what the horse had to a high degree. Everybody gave the dealer the laugh to think that a girl could beat him."

EGYPT HIT BY WAR

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The financial consequences of the war have been felt severely in Egypt. In view of the scarcity of gold coinage and the tightness of money and the necessity of maintaining revenues, arrangements are being made to enable the fellahs to tender gold and jewelry in payment of taxes, of which important instalments are due. Annually large quantities of gold coins disappear in Maski, where they are melted down to provide jewelry for the women. The expectation is that a large amount of this hoarded treasure will now be recovered and restored to circulation.

FLOCKING TO ENLIST

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Recruiting has been so successful in England that the military authorities, in some districts, have been obliged to call a halt, owing to congestion in the reserve depots. For the moment only those men are accepted who are willing to remain at home until accommodations can be found for them. Now the War Office feels itself able to pick and choose. It has just announced that, until further orders, the minimum height for all men other than ex-soldiers, who enlist in the infantry of the line, will be raised to 5 feet 4 inches, and that the minimum chest measurement to 3 1/2 inches.

RALPH DE PALMA ENTERS CLOSING RACES AT FAIR

Sixteen Cars Entered in Six Events On "Get-away" Day at Trenton—One 25-Mile Event.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—Today is "get-away" day at the Interstate Fair, and thousands of visitors came from all parts of the State to pick up the bargains to be had when the exhibits close. The attendance was large this morning and increased until noon, when many left the grounds. Many of the stands and exhibits are being leveled preparatory to being shipped to the next fair, at Mount Holly.

The automobile exhibit drew a large crowd today. All kinds of cars were shown, and some freak machines among them. The machinery exhibit also was a good drawing card.

Aviator Niles gave a wonderful exhibition today, continuing his tricks in the air shown during the week. He made spirals, dips, the figure eight and flew up side down, to the delight of the crowd, who cheered his daring.

The judges were kept busy today awarding prizes. Great interest was manifested in the outcome of the prize exhibitions in the agricultural department.

Secretary Mahlon R. Margerum, of the Fair Association, stated today that the exposition was one of the most successful ever held here. The crowds in attendance were large every day and the weather was all that could be hoped for.

AFFILIATED AD MEN MEET

Adopt "Sell America First" as Slogan for Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 2.—"Sell America first," was the slogan at the convention of Affiliated Advertising Men from Detroit, Cleveland and Rochester, which met here today for a two days' session. Explaining the purposes of the convention, Lee Anderson, president of the Detroit Advertiser Club, declared the delegates would seek to point out the way for an "intensive cultivation of the American market."

Instead of slowing up because of an alleged "psychological depression," he declared American business interests should speed up to take advantage of a "psychological opening."

SUNDAY OUTINGS

From Market Street Wharf: Atlantic City, 7:30 a. m.; Wildwood, Anglers, 7:20 a. m. until December 31, inclusive; Stone Harbor, Sea Isle City, Avalon, 7:30 a. m. until October 4, inclusive.

Barnegat Pier, Bay Head, Point Pleasant, 7:20 a. m. until October 25, inclusive; Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Long Branch, Belmar, Sea Girt, 7:20 a. m. until October 25, inclusive.

From Broad Street Station: Baltimore, 7:55 a. m., October 4, 25, November 22, December 20.

Washington, 7:55 a. m., October 4, 25, November 22, December 20.

New York, 7:43 a. m., October 25.

Pennsylvania R. R.

MORTALITY IN BATTLES MAY BE FOUND LOW

Wholesale Slaughter Improbable Even With Deadly New Weapons. To read of a battle in which 3,000,000 are engaged naturally raises visions of wholesale slaughter. All the appliances of modern warfare are designed to that end; all the skill and science of the greatest military experts are directed to that purpose.

Yet, basing estimates on authentic historical records, there is good reason to assume that the number of men killed in any one battle in France will be surprisingly low when compared with the death rate under normal circumstances among the same number of men. At Gettysburg, for instance, the death rate per 1000 was 53.5, the highest in 21 battles in the Civil War. According to the figures published by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in the American Experience Table of Mortality, for every 1000 men living at the age of 49 there will be 55.6 deaths before reaching the age of 53. For all purposes, this is exactly the same rate of mortality as that on the field of Gettysburg. That is to say, each soldier had the same chance of surviving the battle of Gettysburg that a man now 49 years old has of living to be 53. At the battle of Chancellorsville the death rate among the hold-over Bonapartes was 20.3 per 1000. According to the life insurance tables, the death rate per 1000 among men in peaceful pursuits ranging in age from 43 to 64 is exactly the same. Every soldier at Shiloh, where the death rate in battle was 42.2 per 1000, had the same chance of escape alive as the average man of 30 has of reaching the age of 43.

These figures are surprising in showing how far we are likely to be led astray in calculating the relative mortality in battle.

CAVE A NATURAL ICE MINE

Phenomenon May Be Seen in Hills Near Coudersport. Among the rugged foothills of the Alleghenies, just beyond Coudersport, Pa., one may see a most curious natural phenomenon. In a cave a few feet below the surface is a natural ice mine, the ceiling, walls and floor of the cave being perpetually covered with thick ice. Curiously enough, during the heat of summer the ice is much thicker than in the coldest winter.

Chemists who have tested the ice pronounce it to be an absolute pure natural ice, but no one has been able to discover the cause of this unusual formation, although several theories have been proposed. Some scientists believe that underground water, rising from great depths, congeals upon the walls but all theories thus far advanced have been unconfirmed, and the origin of the ice mine remains as much of a mystery as ever.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS

State Chairman Calls Meeting of Candidates Tomorrow. TRENTON, Oct. 2.—State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today issued a call for a conference for tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock at the State headquarters here between the hold-over Bonapartes the Democratic nominees for Senate and Congressional candidates from the 13 districts. The object of the conference is to organize the interested persons in a systematic campaign throughout the State.

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